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PHILIPS INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY & STANDARDS			WON, BUMSUK	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/561,991	Applicant(s) BERNARD ET AL.
	Examiner BUMSUK WON	Art Unit 2889

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If no period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 December 2005.

2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 12/23/2005

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Objections

Claims 1, 8 and 13 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Regarding claims 1, 8 and 13, the inequality sign between "about" and "175W" should be deleted. Appropriate correction is required.

Regarding claim 1, "said dome end" should be "a dome end". Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 5 and 8-12 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Regarding claim 5, it is confusing whether "a press seal" is different seal from "a generally planar seal" claimed in claim 1.

Regarding claim 8, it is confusing whether "a respective press seal" is different from "a planar press seal". Claims 9-12 are rejected due to claim dependency.

Regarding claim 8, it is confusing whether "an opposing dome end" is different from "said dome end". Claims 9-12 are rejected due to claim dependency.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over

AAPA (Applicant' Admitted Prior Art, figure 1 and paragraphs 26-30) in view of Shippee (US 6,326,721) which is cited in the IDS.

Regarding claim 1, AAPA discloses an electric lamp (figure 1) having a power of about 175W to about 400W (paragraph 26), a light source capsule (10) energizeable for emitting light and including a generally planar seal (13, 14) sealing said capsule in a gas-tight manner, said seal having two generally parallel major faces and two opposing minor faces extending transversely between said major faces, a stem portion (4) and at least one support rod (21, 26) extending adjacent a minor face of said seal.

AAPA does not disclose the improvement wherein said lamp has a strapless mount structure comprising a main frame portion; a first metallic support rod extending from said stem portion and fixed to said main frame portion; and a second metallic support rod engaging said dome end of said envelope and fixed to said main frame portion.

Shippee discloses an electric lamp (figure 2) including a strapless mount structure comprising a main frame portion (figure 3); a first metallic support rod (bottom portion of figure 3) extending from a stem portion (not referenced) and fixed to said main frame portion; and a second metallic support rod (top portion of figure 3) engaging a dome end of said envelope and fixed to said main frame portion (figure 2), for the

purpose of enhancing performance of the lamp by relieving thermal stress and providing shock absorption in the lamp.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a strapless mount structure comprising a main frame portion; a first metallic support rod extending from a stem portion and fixed to said main frame portion; and a second metallic support rod engaging a dome end of said envelope and fixed to said main frame portion as disclosed by Shippee in the lamp disclosed by AAPA, for the purpose of enhancing performance of the lamp by relieving thermal stress and providing shock absorption in the lamp.

Regarding claim 2, Shippee discloses said light source capsule is electrically connected in said lamp in the absence of a field wire (figure 2). The reason for combining is same as claim 1.

Regarding claim 3, AAPA in view of Shippee does not specifically disclose said strapless mount structure is effective to reduce sodium diffusion in said lamp. However, the examiner notes the claim limitation of "the strapless mount structure being effective to reduce sodium diffusion in the lamp" does not differentiate the prior art device from the claimed device, The examiner interprets the claimed limitation at issue is an incidental property of the strapless mount structure disclosed by AAPA in view of Shippee. Therefore, absent showing unobvious difference in the structure of the device disclosed by AAPA in view Shippee, the examiner interprets the claim limitation at issue is disclosed by AAPA in view of Shippee.

Regarding claim 4, AAPA in view of Shippee does not specifically disclose an insulative covering is present on at least a portion of said main frame.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have an insulative covering is present on at least a portion of said main frame in the lamp disclosed by AAPA in view of Shippee, for the purpose of reducing the possibility of having the main frame rust during the life the lamp thereby enhancing the life of the lamp.

Regarding claim 5, AAPA discloses said lamp is a high pressure discharge lamp (paragraph 26) and said light source capsule is a discharge vessel (11) having a press seal (13, 14) at opposing ends thereof, discharge electrodes (12) arranged within said discharge vessel, and a discharge sustaining filling (paragraph 26) in which a discharge is maintained between said discharge electrodes during lamp operation.

Regarding claim 6, AAPA discloses said lamp is a high pressure discharge lamp (paragraph 26) and said light source capsule is a discharge vessel (11) having a press seal (13, 14) at opposing ends thereof, discharge electrodes (12) arranged within said discharge vessel, and a discharge sustaining filling (paragraph 26) in which a discharge is maintained between said discharge electrodes during lamp operation.

Regarding claim 7, AAPA discloses said lamp is a high pressure discharge lamp (paragraph 26) and said light source capsule is a discharge vessel (11) having a press seal (13, 14) at opposing ends thereof, discharge electrodes (12) arranged within said discharge vessel, and a discharge sustaining filling (paragraph 26) in which a discharge is maintained between said discharge electrodes during lamp operation.

Regarding claim 8, AAPA discloses a high pressure gas discharge lamp (figure 1) having a power of about 175 W to about 400 W (paragraph 26) and comprising: an outer lamp envelope (2) including a lamp stem (4) and an opposing dome end (the area where 3 is located); a light source (10) arranged generally axially within said outer lamp envelope, said light source including a discharge vessel (11) consisting of a fused silica body (paragraph 26) and having a planar press seal (13, 14) at each end thereof, an alkali-halide containing discharge sustaining filling (paragraph 26), a pair of discharge electrodes (12) within said discharge vessel body between which an arc discharge is maintained during lamp operation, and conductive lead-throughs (15, 16) extending from each electrode through the press seal respectively to the exterior of said discharge vessel, said press seal having two generally parallel major faces and two opposing minor faces extending between said major faces (paragraph 27), said discharge vessel emitting ultraviolet radiation during lamp operation (the examiner interprets this claim limitation as a generic property of the disclosed by AAPA).

AAPA does not disclose the improvement wherein said lamp has a strapless mount structure comprising a main frame portion; a first metallic support rod extending from said stem portion and fixed to said main frame portion; and a second metallic support rod engaging said dome end of said envelope and fixed to said main frame portion.

Shippee discloses an electric lamp (figure 2) including a strapless mount structure comprising a main frame portion (figure 3); a first metallic support rod (bottom portion of figure 3) extending from a stem portion (not referenced) and fixed to said

main frame portion; and a second metallic support rod (top portion of figure 3) engaging a dome end of said envelope and fixed to said main frame portion (figure 2), for the purpose of enhancing performance of the lamp by relieving thermal stress and providing shock absorption in the lamp.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a strapless mount structure comprising a main frame portion; a first metallic support rod extending from a stem portion and fixed to said main frame portion; and a second metallic support rod engaging a dome end of said envelope and fixed to said main frame portion as disclosed by Shippee in the lamp disclosed by AAPA, for the purpose of enhancing performance of the lamp by relieving thermal stress and providing shock absorption in the lamp.

Regarding claim 9, Shippee discloses said light source capsule is electrically connected in said lamp in the absence of a field wire (figure 2). The reason for combining is same as claim 8.

Regarding claim 10, AAPA in view of Shippee does not specifically disclose said strapless mount structure is effective to reduce sodium diffusion in said lamp. However, the examiner notes the claim limitation of "the strapless mount structure being effective to reduce sodium diffusion in the lamp" does not differentiate the prior art device from the claimed device. The examiner interprets the claimed limitation at issue is an incidental property of the strapless mount structure disclosed by AAPA in view of Shippee. Therefore, absent showing unobvious difference in the structure of the device

disclosed by AAPA in view Shippee, the examiner interprets the claim limitation at issue is disclosed by AAPA in view of Shippee.

Regarding claim 11, AAPA in view of Shippee does not specifically disclose an insulative covering is present on at least a portion of said main frame.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have an insulative covering is present on at least a portion of said main frame in the lamp disclosed by AAPA in view of Shippee, for the purpose of reducing the possibility of having the main frame rust during the life the lamp thereby enhancing the life of the lamp.

Regarding claim 12, AAPA in view of Shippee does not specifically disclose an insulative covering is present on at least a portion of said main frame.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have an insulative covering is present on at least a portion of said main frame in the lamp disclosed by AAPA in view of Shippee, for the purpose of reducing the possibility of having the main frame rust during the life the lamp thereby enhancing the life of the lamp.

Regarding claim 13, AAPA discloses a light source (figure 1, 10) of an electric lamp (figure 1) of about 175 W to about 400W (paragraph 26) having an outer lamp envelope including a lamp stem (4) and an opposing dome end (2) and a generally planar seal (13, 14) with a pair of generally parallel major faces and a pair of minor faces extending therebetween (paragraph 27).

AAPA does not disclose the improvement wherein said lamp has a strapless mount structure comprising a main frame portion; a first metallic support rod extending from said stem portion and fixed to said main frame portion; and a second metallic support rod engaging said dome end of said envelope and fixed to said main frame portion.

Shippee discloses an electric lamp (figure 2) including a strapless mount structure comprising a main frame portion (figure 3); a first metallic support rod (bottom portion of figure 3) extending from a stem portion (not referenced) and fixed to said main frame portion; and a second metallic support rod (top portion of figure 3) engaging a dome end of said envelope and fixed to said main frame portion (figure 2), for the purpose of enhancing performance of the lamp by relieving thermal stress and providing shock absorption in the lamp.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a strapless mount structure comprising a main frame portion; a first metallic support rod extending from a stem portion and fixed to said main frame portion; and a second metallic support rod engaging a dome end of said envelope and fixed to said main frame portion as disclosed by Shippee in the lamp disclosed by AAPA, for the purpose of enhancing performance of the lamp by relieving thermal stress and providing shock absorption in the lamp.

Regarding claim 14, AAPA in view of Shippee does not specifically disclose an insulative covering is present on at least a portion of said main frame.

However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have an insulative covering is present on at least a portion of said main frame in the lamp disclosed by AAPA in view of Shippee, for the purpose of reducing the possibility of having the main frame rust during the life the lamp thereby enhancing the life of the lamp.

Contact information

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BUMSUK WON whose telephone number is (571)272-2713. The examiner can normally be reached on 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Toan Ton can be reached on 571-272-2713. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Bumsuk Won/
Examiner, Art Unit 2889